

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A composition comprising:
 - (i) from about 10 to about 90 parts by weight of at least one substituted monocyclic organic compound-containing material selected from the group consisting of:
 - 1-cyclohexylethan-1-yl butyrate;
 - 1-cyclohexylethan-1-yl acetate;
 - 1-cyclohexylethan-1-ol;
 - 1-(4'-methylethyl)cyclohexylethan-1-yl propionate; and
 - 2'-hydroxy-1'-ethyl(2-phenoxy)acetate; and
 - (ii) from about 90 to about 10 parts by weight of a zinc ricinoleate-containing composition selected from the group consisting of zinc ricinoleate and solutions of zinc ricinoleate containing greater than 30% by weight of zinc ricinoleate.
2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the zinc ricinoleate-containing composition is a mixture of about 50% by weight of zinc ricinoleate and about 50% by weight of at least one 1-hydroxy-2-ethoxethyl ether of a C₁₂ – C₁₄ alcohol.
3. The composition of claim 1 wherein the substituted monocyclic organic compound-containing material is 1-(4'-methylethyl)cyclohexylethan-1-yl propionate.
4. The composition of claim 2 wherein the substituted monocyclic organic compound-containing material is 1-(4'-methylethyl)cyclohexylethan-1-yl propionate.

5. The composition of claim 1 wherein the substituted monocyclic organic compound-containing material is a mixture of:
 - 1-cyclohexylethan-1-yl butyrate;
 - 1-cyclohexylethan-1-yl acetate; and
 - 1-(4'-methylethyl)cyclohexylethan-1-yl propionate.
6. The composition of claim 5 wherein the zinc ricinoleate-containing composition is a mixture of about 50% by weight of zinc ricinoleate and about 50% by weight of at least one 1-hydroxy-2-ethoxethyl ether of a $C_{12} - C_{14}$ alcohol and wherein the weight ratio of zinc ricinoleate-containing composition: 1-cyclohexylethan-1-yl butyrate: 1-cyclohexylethan-1-yl acetate: 1-(4'-methylethyl)cyclohexylethan-1-yl propionate is about 2:1:1:1.
7. The composition of claim 1 wherein the substituted monocyclic organic compound-containing material is a mixture of:
 - 1-cyclohexylethan-1-yl acetate; and
 - 1-(4'-methylethyl)cyclohexylethan-1-yl propionate.
8. The composition of claim 7 wherein the zinc ricinoleate-containing composition is a mixture of about 50% by weight of zinc ricinoleate and about 50% by weight of at least one 1-hydroxy-2-ethoxethyl ether of a $C_{12} - C_{14}$ alcohol and wherein the weight ratio of zinc ricinoleate-containing composition: 1-cyclohexylethan-1-yl acetate: 1-(4'-methylethyl)cyclohexylethan-1-yl propionate is about 3:1:1.
9. A process for substantially reducing or eliminating a malodor emanating from a solid or liquid malodorous source into a 3-dimensional space proximate said source comprising the step of providing into the 3-dimensional space proximate said source a synergistically-effective malodor-counteracting quantity and concentration of the composition of claim 1 or claim 2 as a single dose, as a continuous dose over a

malodor-counteracting period of time, or as periodic doses over a malodor-counteracting period of time.

10. A process for counteracting a malodor emanating from a fragrance-containing and fragrance-evolving solid or liquid malodorous source into a 3-dimensional space proximate said source comprising the step of introducing into the 3-dimensional space proximate said source a synergistically-effective malodor-counteracting quantity and concentration of the composition of claim 1 or 3 as a single dose, as a continuous dose over a malodor-counteracting period of time, or as periodic doses over a malodor-counteracting period of time whereby the perceived total malodor intensity is substantially reduced or eliminated and the perceived odor intensity of the fragrance evolved into said 3-dimensional space from said source is substantially maintained.
11. A process for preventing a malodor from emanating from a solid malodorous source having a defined laminar surface into a 3-dimensional space proximate said source comprising the step of coating onto a finite portion of said laminar defined surface a synergistically-effective malodor-counteracting quantity and concentration of the composition of claim 1 or 7.
12. A process for preventing a malodor from emanating from a solid or liquid malodorous source into a 3-dimensional space proximate said source comprising the step of admixing with said source a synergistically-effective malodor-counteracting quantity and concentration of the composition of claim 1 or 7.
13. The process of claim 9 wherein the solid or liquid malodorous source evolving the malodor is selected from the group consisting of:

a herbicide, an antiviral composition, a fungicide, a bactericide, a parasiticide, an insecticide, a depilatory preparation, a bleach composition, a hard surface-cleaning preparation, a skin cleansing composition, an anti-microbial nail preparation; a hair

setting composition, a hair conditioning composition, a trichological lotion; a skin softening composition, a skin texture enhancement composition, a skin lightening composition, a detergent composition, a soap composition, a sunscreen composition, a fabric stain removal composition, a fabric softener composition, a fabric conditioning composition, a fabric anti-wrinkle composition, a steam iron aroma composition, a candle composition, a plant growth regulating composition, a plant growth stimulating composition, a fertilizer composition, an insect attractant composition, an insect repelling composition, a drain cleaning composition, a molluskicide composition; an anti-perspirant composition; a body deodorant composition, a body deodorant/anti-perspirant device, a waste-disposal container, an air freshener device and an air freshener composition.

14. The process of claim 13 wherein the malodor is caused by a malodor-causing quantity and concentration of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of aliphatic halohydrins, aliphatic amines, aliphatic N-oxides, dialkylamines, cycloaliphatic amines, cycloaliphatic N-oxides, cyclo-olefinic amines, cyclo-olefinic N-oxides, cycloaromatic amines, cycloaromatic N-oxides, hydroxyalkylamines, imine compounds, amide compounds, amino acids, polypeptides, modified antimicrobial proteins, diureides, nitriles, aliphatic mercaptans, cycloaliphatic mercaptans, mercaptoalkanoic acids, mercaptoalkanoic acid esters, aliphatic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, cycloaliphatic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, cyclo-olefinic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, cycloaromatic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, isothiocyanates, thiocyanates, dithiocyanates, isothiazolones, isothiazolinones, thiodiazinethiones, halosulfamates, aryl sulfonamides, lower aliphatic carboxylic acids, phenols, phosphines, aliphatic phosphites and phosphonates, cycloaliphatic phosphites and phosphonates, arsines, lower alcohols, lower ketones, hops, hops acids, aryl pyrazoles, oxazolines, isocyanurates, biguanides, extracts of krameria, hydantoins, pyrrolidones, pyrrolidone carboxylic acids, pyrrolidone carboxylic acid esters, nitrophenols, N-substituted aspartic acids and pyrethroids.

15. A method for counteracting a malodor in a solid or liquid fragrance-containing soap or detergent caused by a malodor-causing quantity and concentration of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of aliphatic halohydrins, aliphatic amines, aliphatic N-oxides, dialkylamines, cycloaliphatic amines, cycloaliphatic N-oxides, cyclo-olefinic amines, cyclo-olefinic N-oxides, cycloaromatic amines, cycloaromatic N-oxides, hydroxyalkylamines, imine compounds, amide compounds, amino acids, polypeptides, modified antimicrobial proteins, diureides, nitriles, aliphatic mercaptans, cycloaliphatic mercaptans, mercaptoalkanoic acids, mercaptoalkanoic acid esters, aliphatic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, cycloaliphatic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, cyclo-olefinic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, cycloaromatic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, isothiocyanates, thiocyanates, dithiocyanates, isothiazolones, isothiazolinones, thiodiazinethiones, halosulfamates, aryl sulfonamides, lower aliphatic carboxylic acids, phenols, phosphines, aliphatic phosphites and phosphonates, cycloaliphatic phosphites and phosphonates, arsines, lower alcohols, lower ketones, hops, hops acids, aryl pyrazoles, oxazolines, isocyanurates, biguanides, extracts of krameria, hydantoin, pyrrolidones, pyrrolidone carboxylic acids, pyrrolidone carboxylic acid esters, nitrophenols, N-substituted aspartic acids and pyrethroids comprising the step of introducing into the solid or liquid soap or detergent an effective malodor counteracting quantity and concentration of the composition of claim 1 whereby the perceived total malodor intensity in the solid or liquid soap or detergent is reduced or eliminated, and the perceived odor intensity of the fragrance contained in the solid or liquid soap or detergent is substantially maintained.

16. A method of counteracting a malodor in a fragranced air 3-dimensional space caused by a malodor-causing quantity and concentration of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of aliphatic halohydrins, aliphatic amines, aliphatic N-oxides, dialkylamines, cycloaliphatic amines, cycloaliphatic N-oxides, cyclo-olefinic amines, cyclo-olefinic N-oxides, cycloaromatic amines, cycloaromatic N-oxides, hydroxy-alkylamines, imine compounds, amide compounds, amino acids, polypeptides, modified

antimicrobial proteins, diureides, nitriles, aliphatic mercaptans, cycloaliphatic mercaptans, mercaptoalkanoic acids, mercaptoalkanoic acid esters, aliphatic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, cycloaliphatic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, cyclo-olefinic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, cycloaromatic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, isothiocyanates, thiocyanates, dithiocyanates, isothiazolones, isothiazolinones, thiodiazinethiones, halosulfamates, aryl sulfonamides, lower aliphatic carboxylic acids, phenols, phosphines, aliphatic phosphites and phosphonates, cycloaliphatic phosphites and phosphonates, arsines, lower alcohols, lower ketones, hops, hops acids, aryl pyrazoles, oxazolines, isocyanurates, biguanides, extracts of krameria, hydantoins, pyrrolidones, pyrrolidone carboxylic acids, pyrrolidone carboxylic acid esters, nitrophenols, N-substituted aspartic acids and pyrethroids comprising the step of introducing into said fragranced air 3-dimensional space an effective malodor counteracting quantity and concentration of the composition of claim 1 whereby the perceived total malodor intensity in the fragranced air 3-dimensional space is substantially reduced or eliminated, and the perceived odor intensity of the fragrance contained in the fragranced air 3-dimensional space is substantially maintained.

17. A method of counteracting a malodor in a fragranced air 3-dimensional space caused by a malodor-causing quantity and concentration of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of aliphatic halohydrins, aliphatic amines, aliphatic N-oxides, dialkylamines, cycloaliphatic amines, cycloaliphatic N-oxides, cyclo-olefinic amines, cyclo-olefinic N-oxides, cycloaromatic amines, cycloaromatic N-oxides, hydroxylamines, imine compounds, amide compounds, amino acids, polypeptides, modified antimicrobial proteins, diureides, nitriles, aliphatic mercaptans, cycloaliphatic mercaptans, mercaptoalkanoic acids, mercaptoalkanoic acid esters, aliphatic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, cycloaliphatic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, cyclo-olefinic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, cycloaromatic monosulfides, disulfides, trisulfides, sulfur oxides, sulfones and sultones, isothiocyanates,

thiocyanates, dithiocyanates, isothiazolones, isothiazolinones, thiodiazinethiones, halosulfamates, aryl sulfonamides, lower aliphatic carboxylic acids, phenols, phosphines, aliphatic phosphites and phosphonates, cycloaliphatic phosphites and phosphonates, arsines, lower alcohols, lower ketones, hops, hops acids, aryl pyrazoles, oxazolines, isocyanurates, biguanides, extracts of krameria, hydantoins, pyrrolidones, pyrrolidone carboxylic acids, pyrrolidone carboxylic acid esters, nitrophenols, N-substituted aspartic acids and pyrethroids comprising the step of introducing into said fragranced air 3-dimensional space an effective malodor counteracting quantity and concentration of the composition of claim 3 whereby the perceived total malodor intensity in the fragranced air 3-dimensional space is substantially reduced or eliminated, and the perceived odor intensity of the fragrance contained in the fragranced air 3-dimensional space is substantially maintained.

18. A malodor-suppressing stick article having a consistently-maintained malodor-suppressing composition and dimensional integrity comprising a stiff, substantially monophasic, thermally-reversible composition comprising:

(a) a structural support polymer selected from the group consisting of an ester-terminated polyamide and a tertiary amide-terminated polyamide; and

(b) the composition of claims 1, 2 or 6

with the provisos that the weight ratio range of the structural support polymer: composition of claims 1, 2 or 6 is from about 90:10 to about 55:45 and the weight percent of zinc ricinoleate in the stick article is from about 0.5% to about 10% by weight of the stick article.

19. A single liquid phase composition consisting essentially of from about 10 to about 30% by weight of the composition of claims 1, 2 or 6 in a solvent selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol and dipropylene glycol.

20. A soap or detergent composition comprising (i) a base selected from the group consisting of a soap base and a detergent base and (ii) the composition of claim 1 wherein concentration of the composition of claim 1 is from 75 ppm to 300 ppm.

21. The malodor-suppressing stick article of claim 18 wherein the structural support polymer is an ester-terminated polyamide having a weight-average molecular weight of about 6000 and a softening point in the range of from 88°C to 94°C prepared by reacting “x” equivalents of C₃₆ dicarboxylic acid, “y” equivalents of ethylenediamine and “z” equivalents of an alcohol selected from the group consisting of cetyl alcohol and stearyl alcohol wherein $0.9 \leq \frac{x}{y+z} \leq 1.1$ and $0.1 \leq \frac{z}{y+z} \leq 0.7$.